BELOPOL'SKAYA, M. M.

Cestoda

Parasites of aquatic birds. Uch. zap. len. un. No. 141, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, [illegible] 1953, Unclassified.

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M. M.

K gel'mintofaune kulikov SSSR, "Works on Helminthology" on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat. Akad. Nauk. SSSR, Moskva, 1953, page 47
Laboratory of Invertebrate Zoology, Leningrad State U. im. A. A. Zhdanov

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.; BYKHOVSKAYA-PAVLOVSKAYA, I.Ye.

New parasite Proacetabulorchis dogieli, nov. sp. (family Dicrocoeliidae) from birds' livers. Trudy Zool.inst. 13:160-162 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

(Parasites--Birds) (Trematoda)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400010-6

BELOPOL'SKAYA, [illegible], [illegible], A. [illegible]

Trematoda - Kurgansk [illegible]

Certain data on the development cycle of [illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible].

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1955. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400010-6

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akademik.

Balanus balanoides L. as an intermediate host of certain parasitic worms. Dokl.AN SSSR 91 no.2:437-440 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Skryabin). (Cirripedia)

BELEPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Parasites of birds in Sudzukh State Preserve (Maritime Territory)
Uch.zap.Len.un no.172:3-34 '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonovhnykh Leningradskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Sudzukh State Preserve--Parasites) (Parasites--Birds)

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Effect of the specific properties of hosts in different habitats on the morphology of the trematode Dicrocoelium lanceatum. Uch.zap. Len.un. no.172:35-41 '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonovhnykh Leningradskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Trematoda)

COUNTRY : USSR.
CATEGORY : Zoological Parasitology. [illegible]
General Problems.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14, 1958, No. [illegible]

AUTHOR : Belopol'skaya, [illegible] M.
INST. : The Leningrad Society of Natural History.
TITLE : Fauna of the Trematodes' Larvae of Shrimps (Gammarus locusta L.) from the Baltic Sea.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Leningr. o-va estestvoispyt., 1957, 73, No. 4, 154-170.
ABSTRACT : During the dissection of 35[illegible] shrimps from the coast of the Gulf of Riga, 3[illegible] (9[illegible].8%) proved to be infested with the metacercariae of [illegible] gloporus sp., Spelotrema papillorobustum, S. simile and Maritrema subdolum (descriptions are given).

Card : 1/1

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Egg structure of some cestodes. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol. nauki no.4:7-10 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Tapeworms)

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Parasites of birds in the Sudzhukh Preserve (Maritime Territory). Report No.2: Proboscis worms (Acanthocephala) [with summary in German]. Paraz. sbor. 18:304-320 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Sudzhukh Preserve--Nematoda)
(Parasites--Birds)

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M. M.

"A Survey of Bird Helminths in the Sudzukhinskiy Forest Reserve (Primor'ye Area)."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Leningrad State University

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Helminth fauna of the habor seal Phoca vitulina largha Pall.
Vest. LGU 15 no.3:113-121 '60. (MIRA 13:1)
(Japan, Sea of--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Seals (Animals))

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Developmental cycles of the Trematoda of the Microphalidae Travassos, 1920. Vest. LGU 17 no.3:45-53 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Trematoda)

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Parasites of birds in the Sudzukh Preserve (Maritime Territory). Part. 4: Flatworms (Cestoidea). Trudy Gel'm. lab. 13:144-163'63 (MIRA 17:3)

Helminths of limicolene birds in regions of the lower Amur Valley during the time of migration and nesting. Part 1: Trematoda. Ibid.:164-195

BELOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.

Survey of parasites of birds in the Sudzukh Preserve (Maritime Territory). Paraz. sbor. 21:221-244 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KHODZHAYEV, G.Kh.; SOKOL'NIKOVA, M.D.; RIZAYEVA, M.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELOPOL'SKAYA, S.; CHABROVA, O.; KUL'METOV, A.; SAYDALIKHODZHAYEV, M.

Shur-Tepe oil field. Uzb. khim. zhur. 9 no. 4:45-50 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Submitted June 2, 1964.

BELOPOL'SKAYA, S.I.; KHODZHAYEV, G.; BUROVA, Ye.G.

Aromatic hydrocarbons of petroleum gasoline (Khodzhiabad, area XXll). Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.2:47-52 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Uzbekistan--Petroleum--Analysis)
(Gasoline) (Hydrocarbons)

BELOPOL'SKAYA, T.I.

Rapid method for the determination of small quantities of selenium in silicate rocks. Trudy VSEGEI 117:85-87 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

S/081/62/000/019/009/053
B144/B180

AUTHOR: Belopol'skaya, T. L.

TITLE: Application of sintering methods for the determination of selenium and tellurium in minerals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 115, abstract 19D77 (Materialy po geol. i polezn. iskopayemym Severo-Vostoka SSSR, no. 14, Magadan, 1960, 165 - 171)

TEXT: A number of mixtures (ZnO - Na_2CO_3, ZnO - Fe_2O_3 - Na_2CO_3, MgO - Na_2CO_3, ZnO - MgO - Na_2CO_3 in various ratios) were studied as to their suitability for the decomposition of sulfide ores and minerals by sintering with a view to subsequent Se and Te determination. The mixture ZnO - MgO - Na_2CO_3 (4 : 1 : 1) was found to be the most effective. The sample is sintered with the specified mixture, the sinter leached with water, the insoluble residue filtered off and washed with Na_2CO_3 solution, and Se in the filtrate is colorimetrically determined in the form of the sol stabilized by gelatin.

Card 1/2

BELOPOL'SKAYA, T.L.; SAPRYKIN, F.Ya.; BARANOVA, I.O.

Methods for the determination of germanium in sulfide minerals and lead-zinc ores. Trudy VSEGEI 117:75-77 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.; TROYETSKAYA, A.A., inzh.; BELOPOL'SKIY, A.M., inzh.

Special design features of enclosed d.c. machines. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:39-41 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BELOPOL'SKIY, Aristarkh Apollonovich, 1854-1934; MEL'NIKOV, O.A.; SAMSONENKO, L.V., redaktor; NEGRIMOVSKAYA, R.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Astronomical works. Scientific and biographical sketch and commentary by O.A.Mel'nikov] Astronomicheskie trudy. Nauchno-biograficheskii ocherk i kommentarii O.A.Mel'nikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1954. 319 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Astronomy) (Belopol'skii, Aristarkh Apollonovich, 1854-1934)

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Tishchenko, V. V., Belopol'skiy, A. M. SOV/79-29-6-16/72

TITLE: Isomerization of Ethyl Cyclohexane on Gumbrine Loam (Isomerizatsiya etiltsiklogeksana na gumbrine)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1982-1985 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Earlier, the authors showed (Ref 1) that methyl cyclohexane is isomerized on gumbrine loam into the 1,2- and 1,3-dimethyl cyclopentanes which is not the case in the action of aluminum chloride. This different effect of aluminum chloride and gumbrine was of interest to the authors and they investigated it more in detail proceeding from ethyl cyclohexane at temperatures not exceeding 250°. The data of the present paper show that gumbrine exercises a much stronger isomerizing effect on ethyl cyclohexane than on methyl cyclohexane. The isomerization reaction of ethyl cyclohexane (also of the other naphthenes) is characterized above all by the conversion of the six-membered cycle into the five-membered one with subsequent cleavage of the radical and the intramolecular regrouping of its splinters. The following cyclopentane derivatives could be mainly separated from the

Card 1/2

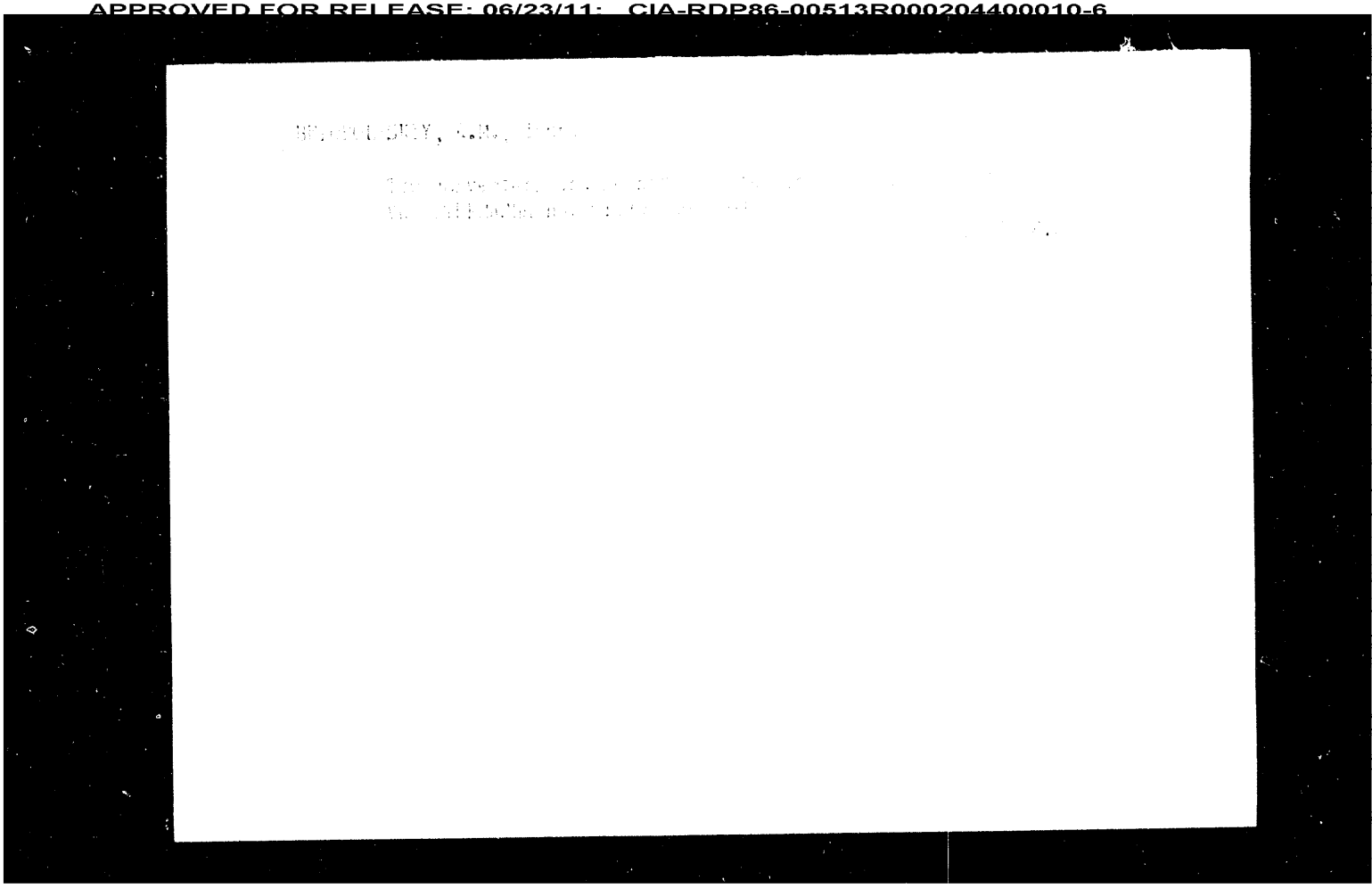
Isomerization of Ethyl Cyclohexane on Gumbrine Loam SOV/79-29-6-46/72

isomerization products: 1,2-methylethyl cyclopentane (cis and trans), 1,2,3-trimethyl cyclopentane (cis-cis-trans) and 1,2,4-trimethyl cyclopentane (cis cis-trans); dimethylcyclohexanes of unknown structure which boiled at 119-124° were found in the reaction products. In the conversion of ethyl cyclohexane on gumbrine at 250° the yield was 49-50 % (32-33 % cyclopentanes and 16-17 % cyclohexane). The scheme shows the results obtained. There are 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1958

Card 2/2



BELOPOLSKIY, A.P. (Deceased)

See IIC

Chemistry

BELOPOL'SKIY, Isay Il'ich; KRAUS, L.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Power supply for radio installtions] Elektropitanie radio-ustroistv. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1957. 310 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

BELOPOL'SKIY, Isay Il'ich; PIKALOVA, Liliya Grigor'yevna; SENCHENKOV, A.F., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Design of electric transformers and small chokes] Raschet transformatorov i drosselei maloi moshchnosti. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 270 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electric transformers) (Electric coils)

BELOPOL'SKIY, Isay Il'ich; KRAUS, L.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.

[Electric power supply of radio systems] Elektropitanie radioustroistv. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 317 p. (MIRA 18:3)

BELOPOL'SKIY, L. O.

Belopol'skiy, L. O. "On the wintering and migration of the birds of the Sudzukhe reserve", Okhrana prirody, 1948, No. 5, p. 32-39.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).

BELOPOL'SKIY, L. O.

Role of intraspecific correlations in the development of colonialism in birds. Zool.zhur. 34 no.3:589-600 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Birds)

BELOPOL'SKIY, L.O.

Oviposition date of the marine birds and factors determining the date.[with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur.35 no.10:1522-1534 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Karel'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Barents Sea--Water birds)

BELOPOL'SKIY, L.O.; DEMENT'YEV, G.P., prof. doktor biol.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; SHCHERBINA, T.S., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Ecology of sea birds having breeding colonies on Barents Sea] Ekologiia morskikh kolonial'nykh ptits Barentsova moria. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 460 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Barents Sea--Birds)

BELOPOL'SKIY, L.O.

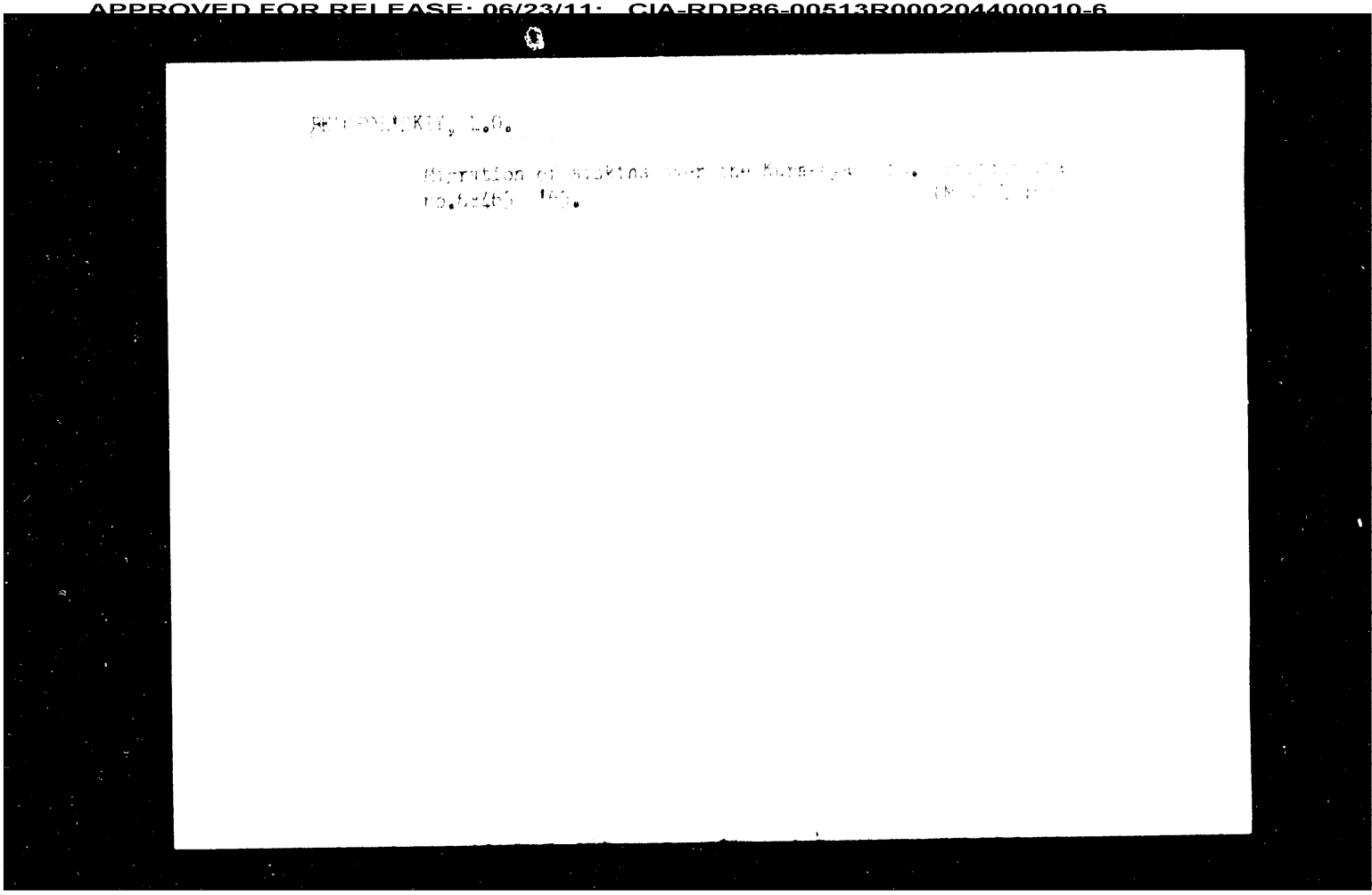
BELOPOL'SKIY, Lev Osipovich; DEMENT'YEV, G.P., prof., doktor biol.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; SHCHERBINA, T.S., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Ecology of colonies of sea birds on the Barents Sea] Ekologiia morskikh kolonial'nykh ptits Barentsova moria. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR 1957. 460 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Barents Sea--Water birds)

BELOPOL'SKIY, L.O.

Certain adaptive features in the reproduction of sociable marine birds of the Arctic. Zool.zhur. 36 no.3:432-443 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
[with summary in English]

1.Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Barents Sea--Water birds)



BELOPOL'SKIY, L.P.

Birds of the Sudzukh Preserve. Trudy Zool.inst.no.17:224-265 '55.
(Sudzukh Preserve--Birds) (MLRA 8:10)

(See also L.O. Belopol'skiy)

BC

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

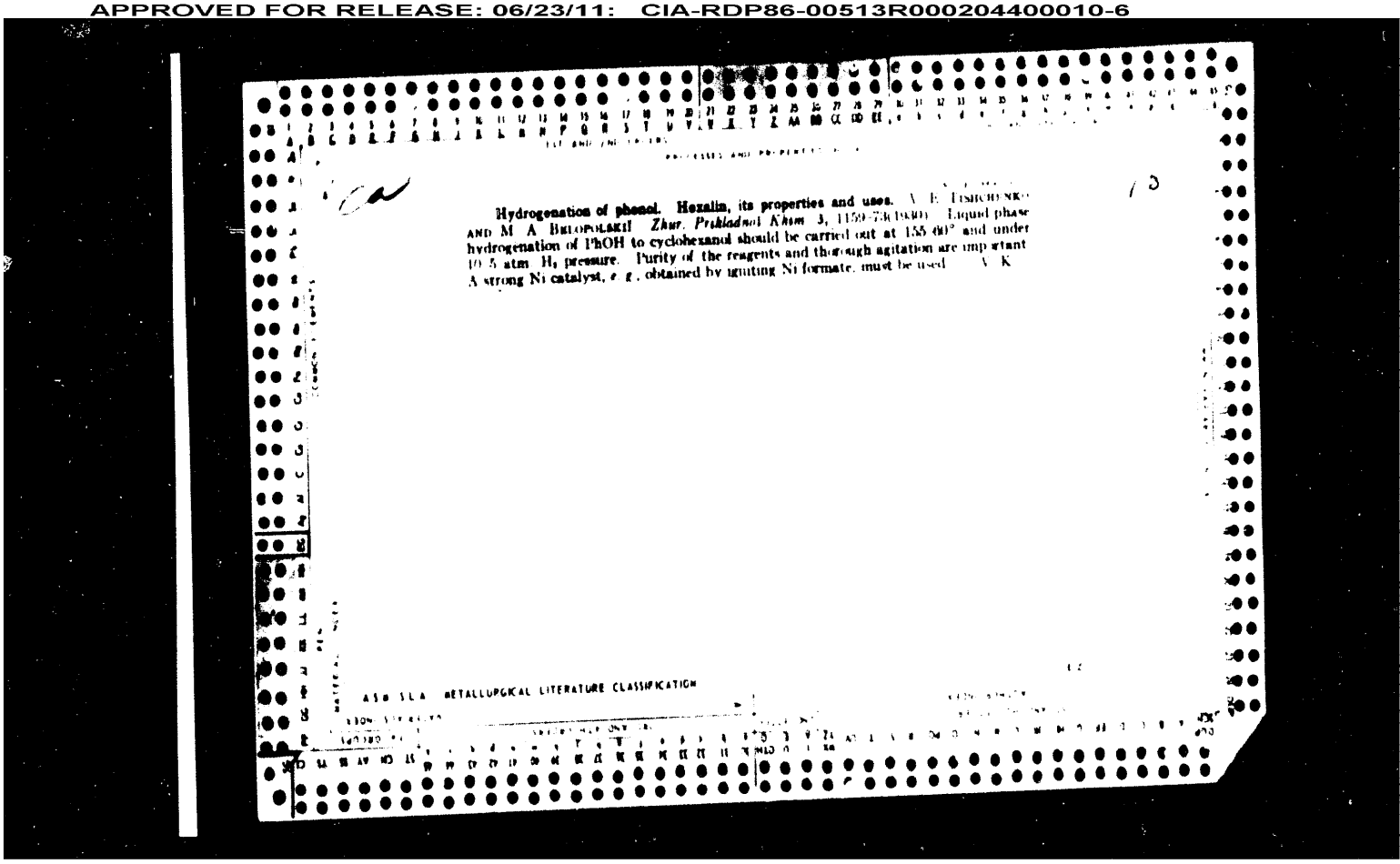
A-3

Thermal decomposition of [illegible] hydrocarbons [illegible] in presence of hydrogen under pressure. M. A. Orlov and M. A. [illegible] (J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc., [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]—1277).—The behaviour of the polycyclic derivatives of the condensed nuclei hydrocarbons in the presence of hydrogen under pressure was investigated, since they occur in the products of coal distillation and their reactions with hydrogen should throw light on the mechanism of this process. Fluorene was hydrogenated at 210—[illegible]°/[illegible]—[illegible] atm. in the presence of nickel, silver, manganese, copper, and cobalt oxides as catalysts, and the perhydrofluorene, b. p. [illegible]—[illegible]°, d [illegible], isolated from the liquid product by fractionation. It was hydrogenated at [illegible]°/70—75 atm. with alumina and other oxides as catalysts, yielding a liquid product containing a mixture of mono- and di-cyclic naphthenes, among which perhydroindene and cyclopentadiene were indicated. When fluorene was distilled with anhydrous aluminium chloride, diphenyl and its hydrides were obtained.

Hydrogenation of acenaphthene under the same conditions gave perhydroacenaphthene, b. p. [illegible]—[illegible]°, d [illegible], n [illegible], which, on further hydrogenation at 450°, yielded a mixture of benzene homologues, indene and its homologues, diphenylfulvene, and other cyclic hydrocarbons. The isolation of indene in these reactions is considered to explain the mechanism of its formation during the carbonisation of coal to yield a primary tar.

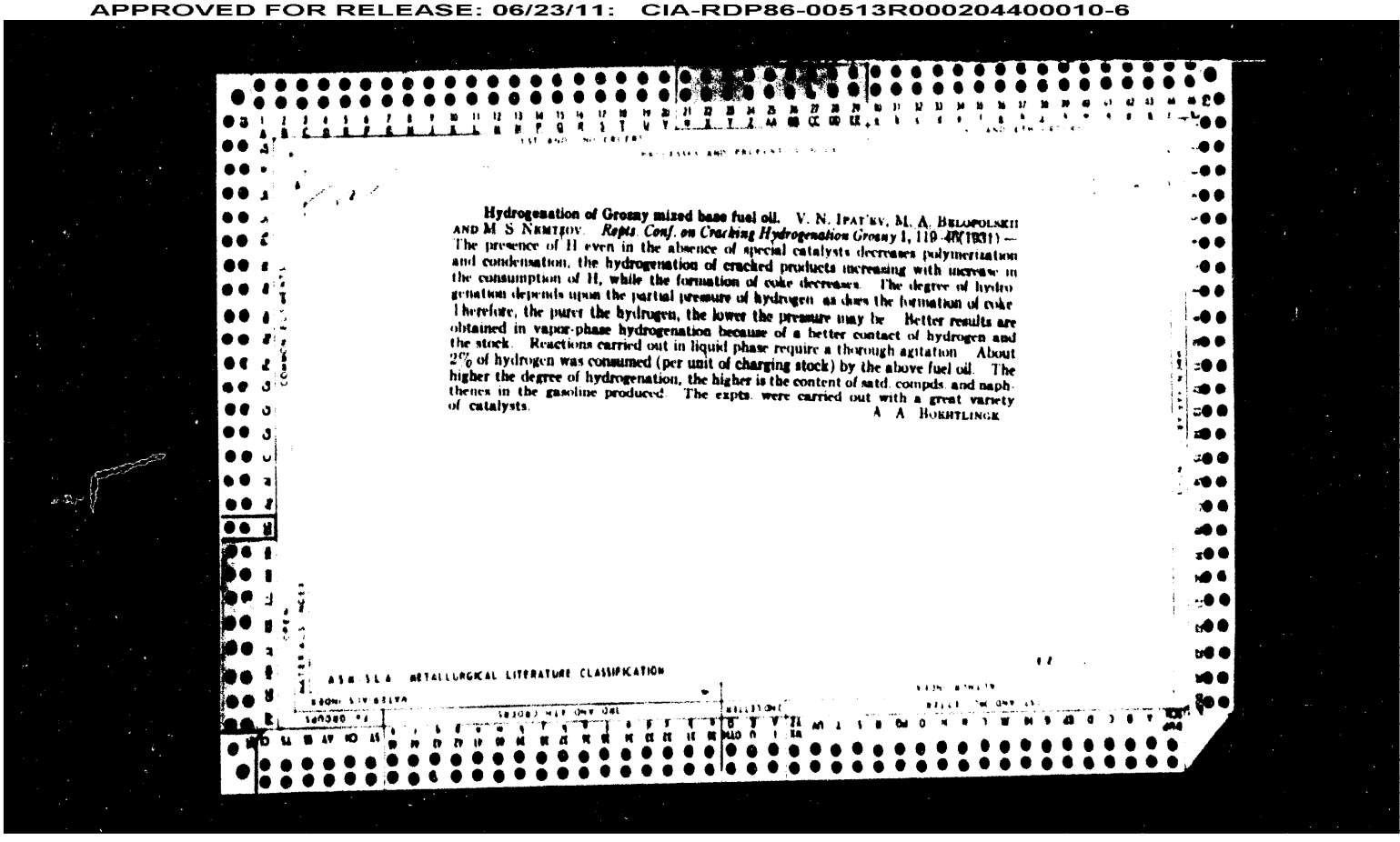
M. Zvegintzov.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



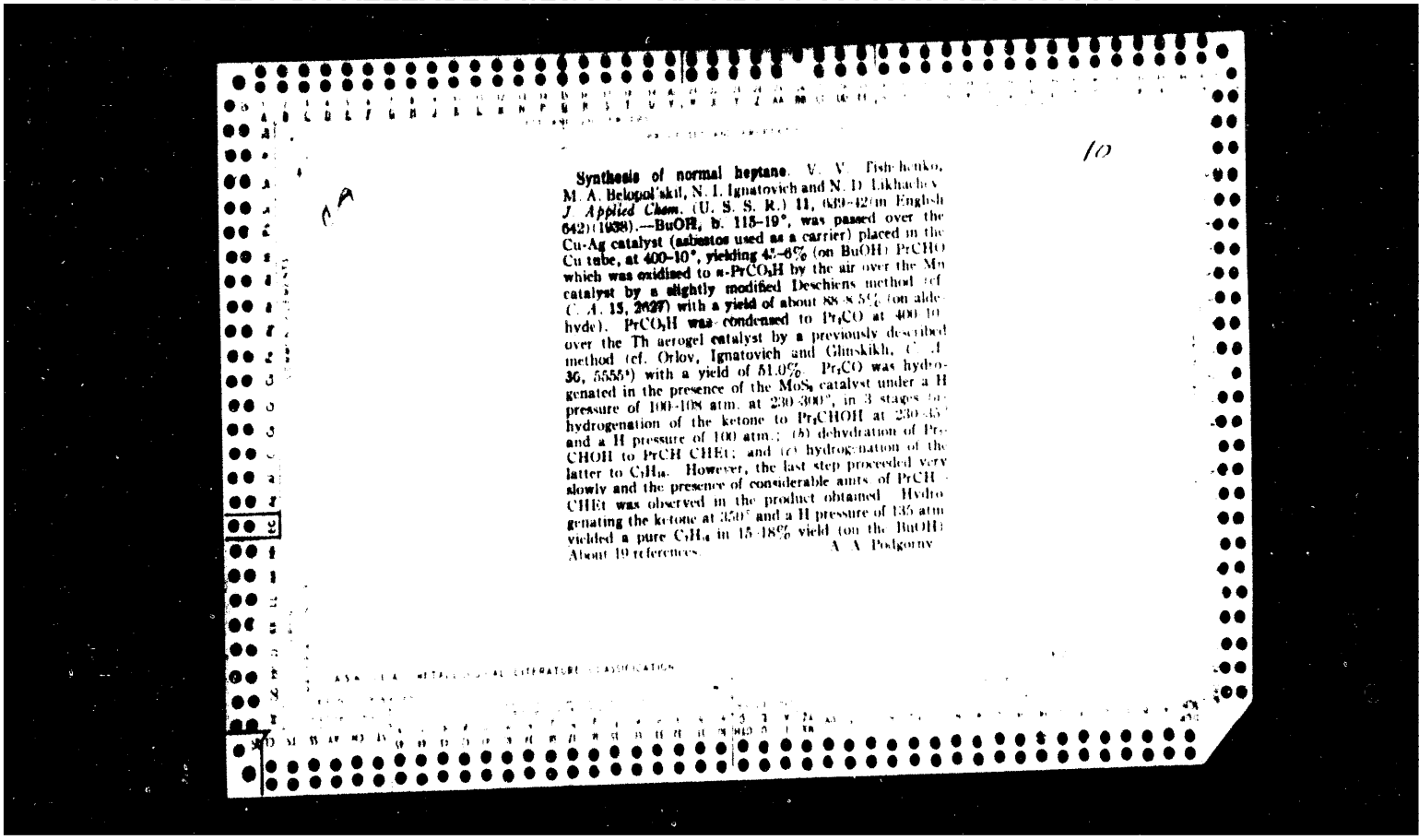
Hydrogenation of phenol. Hexalin, its properties and uses. V. E. TISHCHENKO AND M. A. BELOPOLSKII. *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.* 3, 1159-73(1930). Liquid phase hydrogenation of PhOH to cyclohexanol should be carried out at 155-60° and under 10.5 atm. H_2 pressure. Purity of the reagents and thorough agitation are important. A strong Ni catalyst, *e. g.*, obtained by igniting Ni formate, must be used. V. K.

A10 S1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



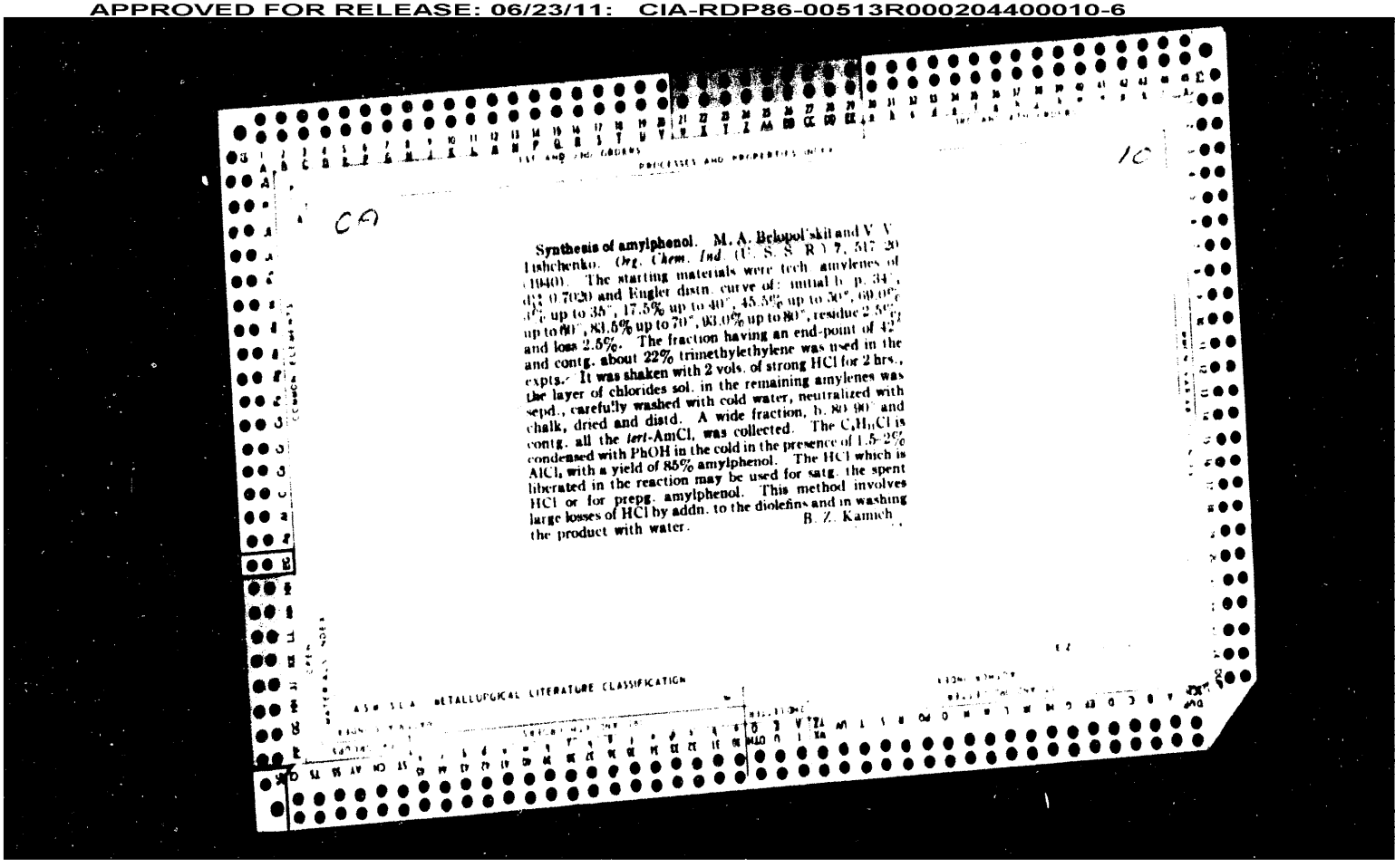
Hydrogenation of Grozny mixed base fuel oil. V. N. Ipat'ev, M. A. Belopolskii and M. S. Nemtsov. *Repts. Conf. on Cracking Hydrogenation Grozny* 1, 119-48(1931).—The presence of H even in the absence of special catalysts decreases polymerization and condensation, the hydrogenation of cracked products increasing with increase in the consumption of H, while the formation of coke decreases. The degree of hydrogenation depends upon the partial pressure of hydrogen as does the formation of coke. Therefore, the purer the hydrogen, the lower the pressure may be. Better results are obtained in vapor-phase hydrogenation because of a better contact of hydrogen and the stock. Reactions carried out in liquid phase require a thorough agitation. About 2% of hydrogen was consumed (per unit of charging stock) by the above fuel oil. The higher the degree of hydrogenation, the higher is the content of satd. compds. and naphthenes in the gasoline produced. The expts. were carried out with a great variety of catalysts.

A. A. Boehtlingk



Synthesis of normal heptane. V. V. Fish-henko, M. A. Belopol'skil, N. I. Ignatovich and N. D. Likhachev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 639–42(in English 642)(1938).—BuOH, b. 115–19°, was passed over the Cu-Ag catalyst (asbestos used as a carrier) placed in the Cu tube, at 400–10°, yielding 4.5–6% (on BuOH) PrCHO which was oxidised to n-$PrCO_2H$ by the air over the Mn catalyst by a slightly modified Deschiens method (cf. C. A. 15, 2027) with a yield of about 88–8.5% (on aldehyde). $PrCO_2H$ was condensed to Pr_2CO at 400–10° over the Th aerogel catalyst by a previously described method (cf. Orlov, Ignatovich and Glinskikh, C. A. 30, 5555⁸) with a yield of 51.0%. Pr_2CO was hydrogenated in the presence of the MoS_2 catalyst under a H pressure of 100–108 atm. at 230–300°, in 3 stages (a) hydrogenation of the ketone to Pr_2CHOH at 230–45° and a H pressure of 100 atm.; (b) dehydration of Pr_2CHOH to PrCH CHEt; and (c) hydrogenation of the latter to C_7H_{16}. However, the last step proceeded very slowly and the presence of considerable amts. of PrCH CHEt was observed in the product obtained. Hydrogenating the ketone at 350° and a H pressure of 135 atm. yielded a pure C_7H_{16} in 15–18% yield (on the BuOH). About 19 references.

A. A. Podgorny

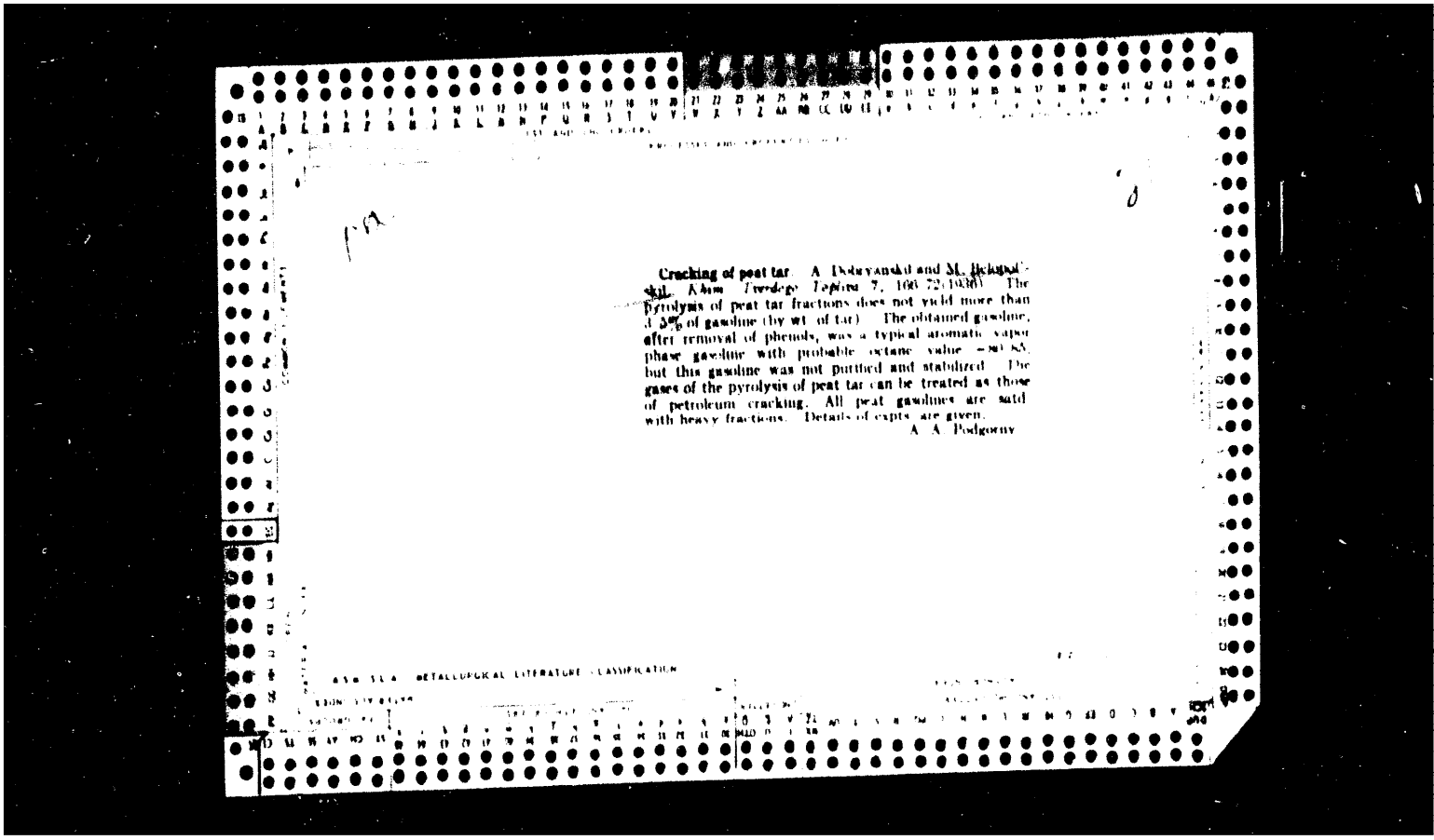


CA

10

Synthesis of amylphenol. M. A. Bekpol'skii and V. V. Lishchenko. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 517-20 (1940). The starting materials were tech. amylenes of d_4^{20} 0.7020 and Engler distn. curve of: initial b. p. 34°, 10% up to 35°, 17.5% up to 40°, 45.5% up to 50°, 69.0% up to 60°, 83.5% up to 70°, 93.0% up to 80°, residue 2.5% and loss 2.5%. The fraction having an end-point of 42° and contg. about 22% trimethylethylene was used in the expts. It was shaken with 2 vols. of strong HCl for 2 hrs., the layer of chlorides sol. in the remaining amylenes was sepd., carefully washed with cold water, neutralized with chalk, dried and distd. A wide fraction, b. 80-90° and contg. all the *tert*-AmCl, was collected. The $C_5H_{11}Cl$ is condensed with PhOH in the cold in the presence of 1.5-2% $AlCl_3$ with a yield of 85% amylphenol. The HCl which is liberated in the reaction may be used for satg. the spent HCl or for prepg. amylphenol. This method involves large losses of HCl by addn. to the diolefins and in washing the product with water.

B. Z. Kamich



Cracking of peat tar. A. Dobryanskii and M. Ilchagul'skii. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 160-72(1936). The pyrolysis of peat tar fractions does not yield more than 4.3% of gasoline (by wt. of tar). The obtained gasoline, after removal of phenols, was a typical aromatic vapor phase gasoline with probable octane value ~80 SA, but this gasoline was not purified and stabilized. The gases of the pyrolysis of peat tar can be treated as those of petroleum cracking. All peat gasolines are satd. with heavy fractions. Details of expts. are given.

A. A. Podgorny

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; GUMBAR, K.K.; POPOV, N.P.

Photocolorimetric method of determining scandium in aluminum silicates and coal ashes. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.51:21-43 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Colorimetry) (Scandium--Analysis)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; POPOV, N.P.

Quantitative isolation of scandium from samarskite-type minerals
Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.51:45-55 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Skandium—Analysis) (Samarskite--Analysis)

SHELLER, V.R.[Schoeller, W.R. deceased]; POUELL,A.R.[Powell,A.R.]; BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.[translator]; EYKOVA, V.S.[translator]; KNIPOVICH, Yu.N.[translator]; KRASIKOVA, V.M.[translator]; POPOV, N.P.[translator]; STOLYAROVA, I.A.[translator]; YUSOVA, V.A.[translator]; ZAYKOVSKIY,F.V., retsenzent; SHCHERBOV,D.F., retsenzent; NEMANOVA, G.F., red. izd-va; IVANOVA,A.G., tekhn.red.

[The analysis of minerals and ores of the rarer elements]Analiz mineralov i rud redkikh elementov. Pod obshchei red. Yu.N.Knipovich i N.P.Popova. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Mineralogy, Determinative) (Metals, Rare and minor)

KOMKOV, A.I.; BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; CHERNORUK, S.G.; KOLPAKOV, D.A.

Hydrothermal synthesis and X-ray study of TRNbTiO6 type compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.3:687-688 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.
(Rare earth titanium oxide) (X-ray crystallography)
(Niobium compounds)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; GUMBAR, K.K.; POPOV, N.P.

Methods for the photocolorimetric determination of scandium in coal ashes. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:921-922 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Scandium--Analysis) (Coal--Analysis)

KOMKOV, A.I.; BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; CHERNYCHUK, S.G., POLPAKOV, S.A.

Artificial priorite. Zap. Vses.min.ob-va 93 no. 2:205-207 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI).

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; GUMBAR, K.K.; POPOV, N.P.

Separation of scandium traces from copper and zinc. Trudy VSEGEI 117:49-52 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.; POPOV, N.P.

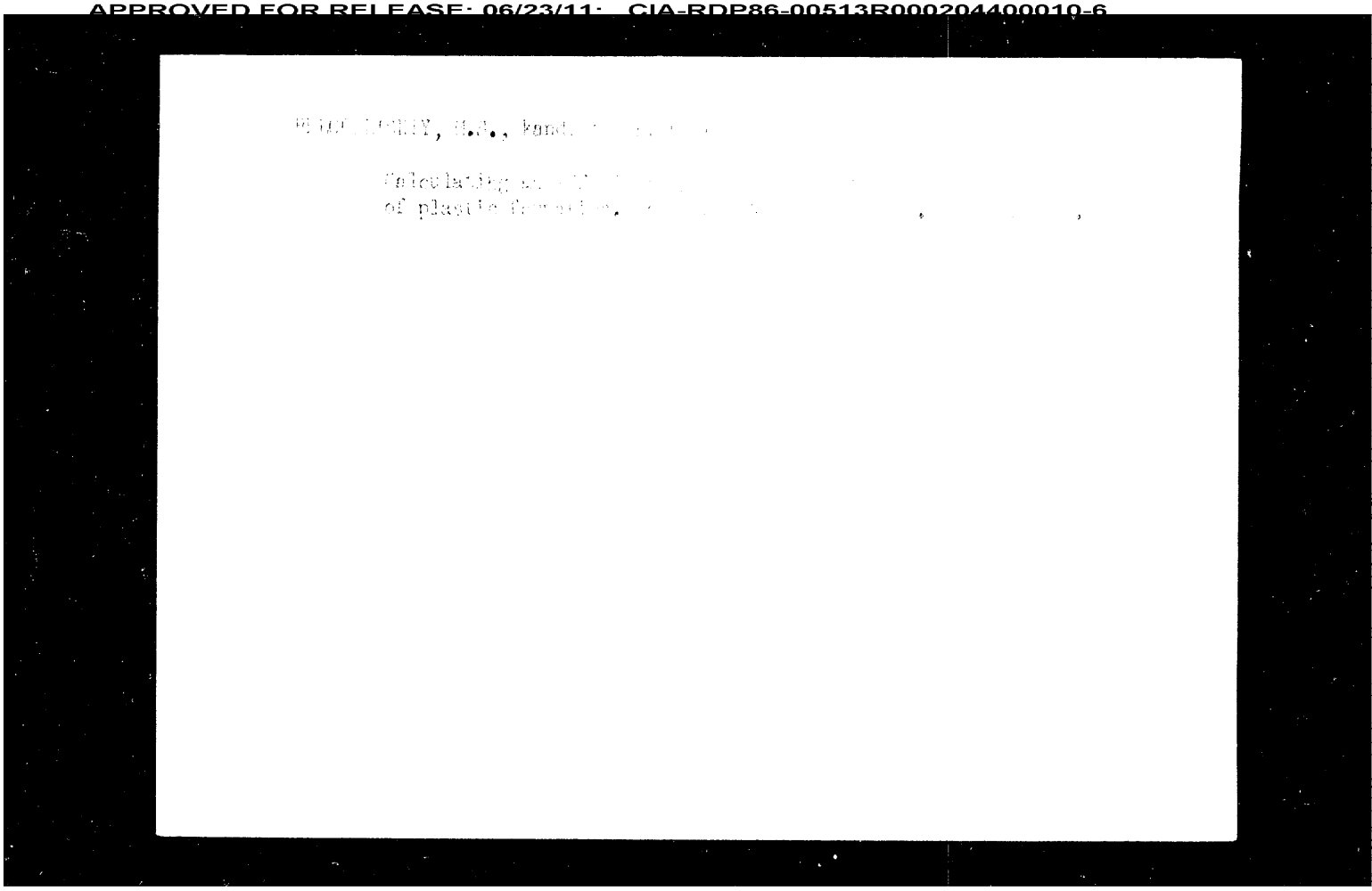
Determination of scandium in aluminosilicates, coal ashes, and minerals. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1441-1443 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

[illegible]EKOV, A.I.; BELOPOLSKIY, M.P.

Products of solid-phase reactions in the [illegible] system.
Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1172-1174 F '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy [illegible]ochnyy institut.
Submitted September 14, 1964.



BELOPOL'SKIY, M.S., inzh.

Kinetics of volumetric stresses and the cracking of ceramic products during drying processes. Trudy NII Stroikeramiki no. 14:79-98 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Ceramics)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M.S.

Structural change in a colloidal capillary porous substance (clay) in drying. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.4:49-54 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki, Moskovskaya oblast'.
(Clay)

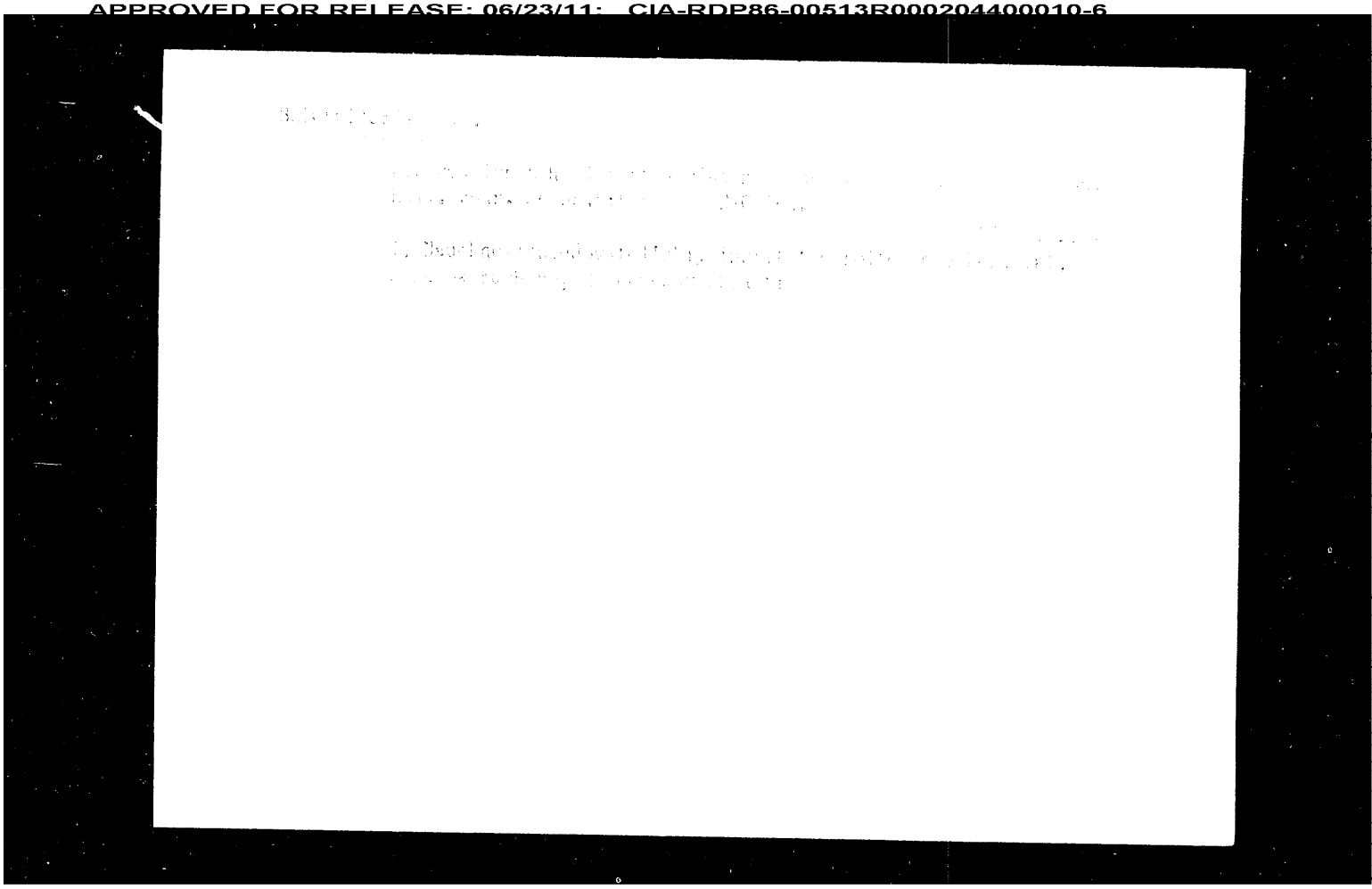
BELOPOL'SKIY, M.S.

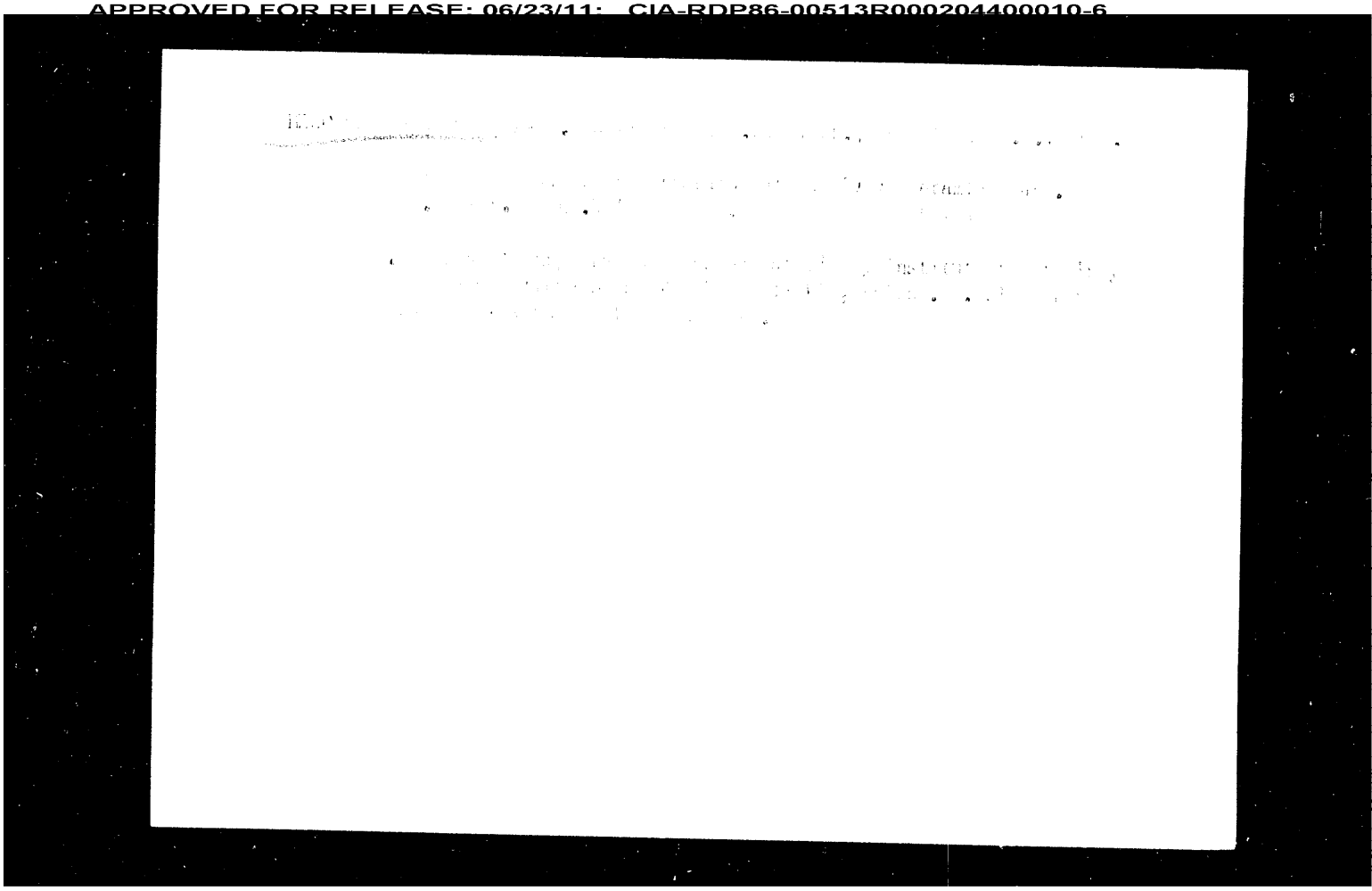
Quantitative evaluation of the susceptibility of clay to drying. Stek. i ker. 18 no.12:12-17 D '61. (MIRA 16:8)

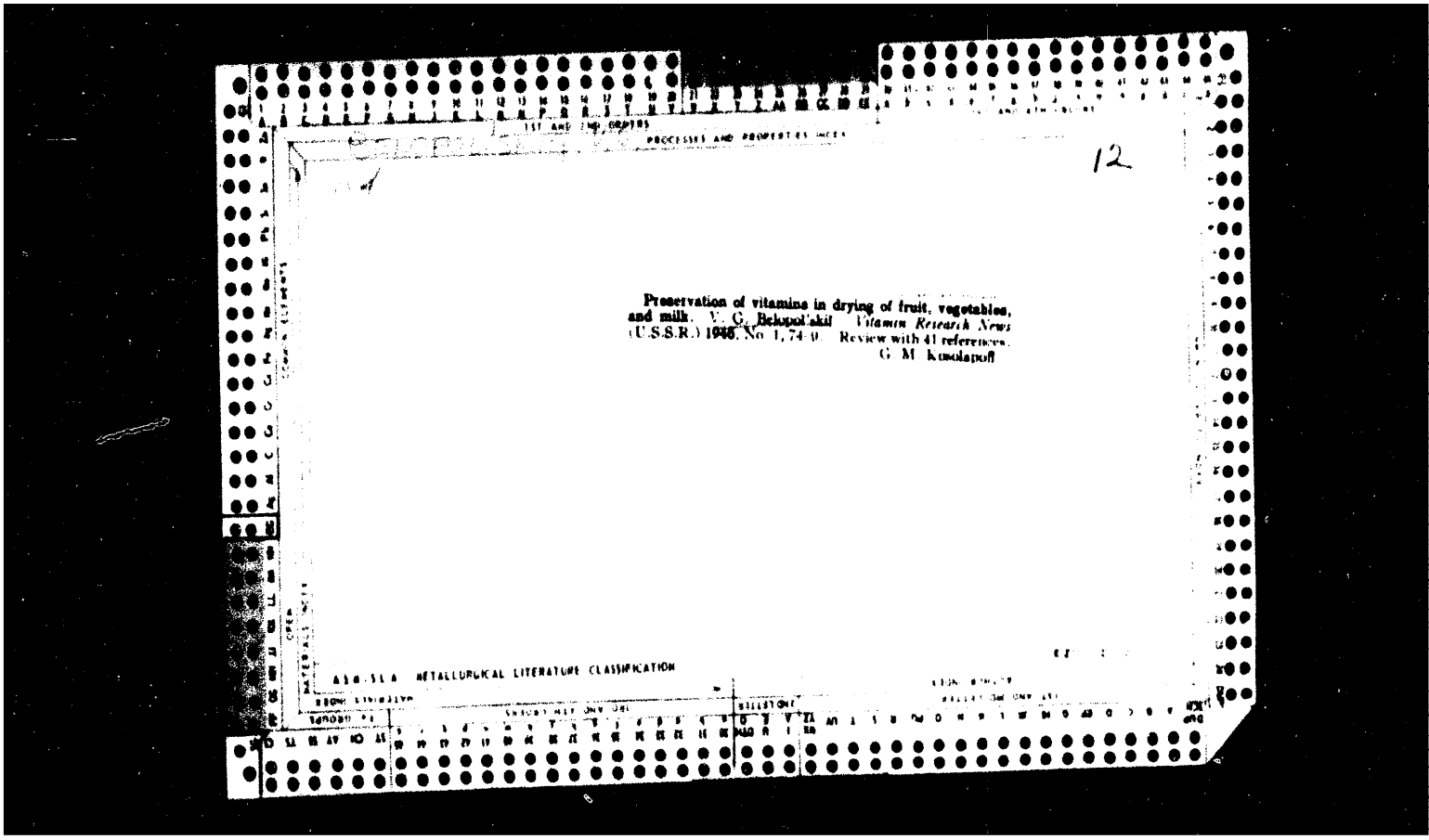
(Clay)

BELOPOL'SKIY, M. S., inzh.

Method of determining the optimal drying conditions of ceramic blocks and the design of the drying kiln. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no. 19:75-91 '62. (MIRA 17:5)



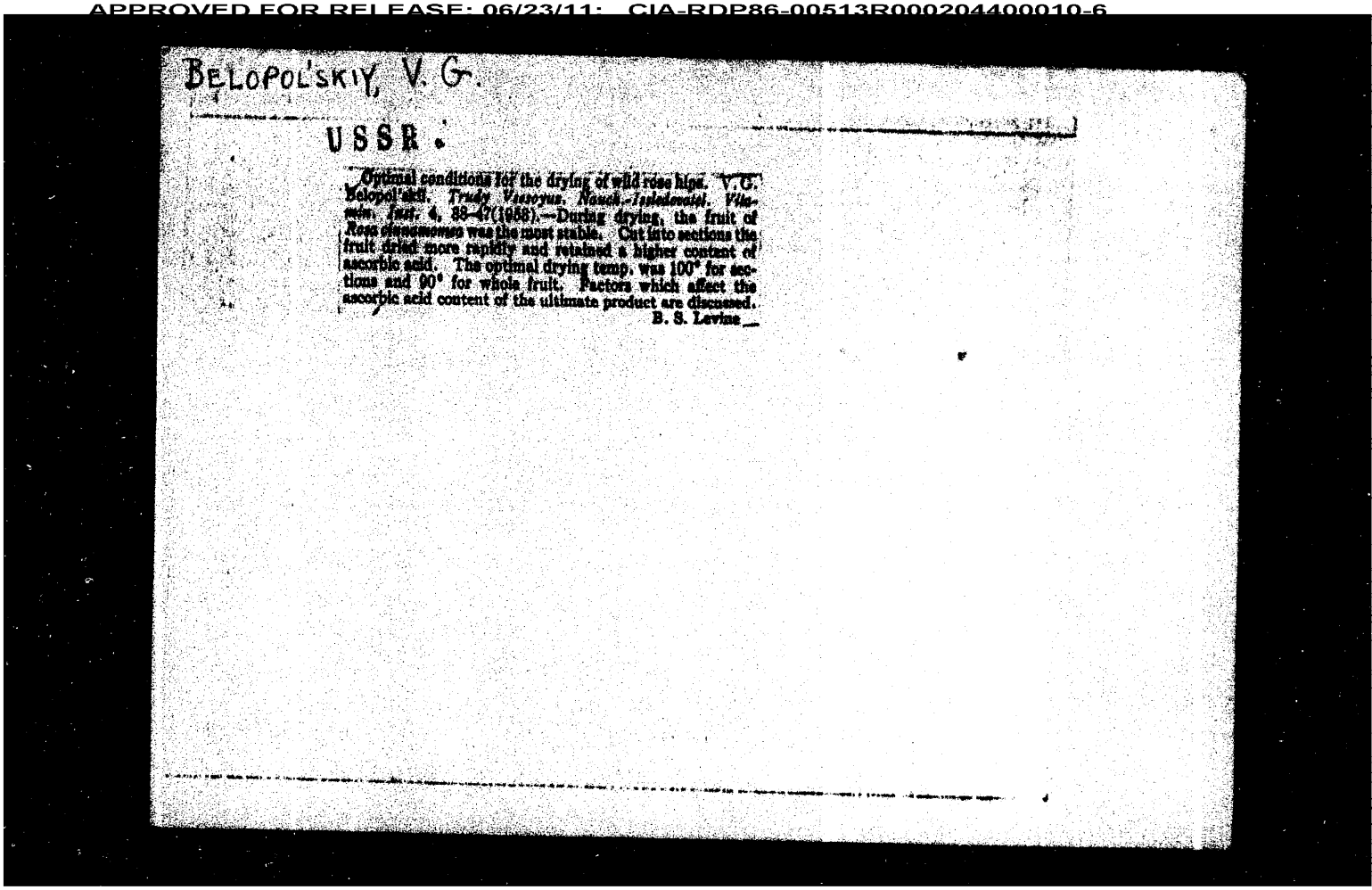




12

Preservation of vitamins in drying of fruit, vegetables, and milk. V. G. Bekapol'skiĭ. *Vitamin Research News* (U.S.S.R.) 1948, No. 1, 74-9. Review with 41 references.
G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400010-6



BELOPOL'SKIY, V. G.

USSR.

Optimal conditions for the drying of wild rose hips. V. G. Belopol'skii. *Trudy Vsesoyus. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 38-47(1958).—During drying, the fruit of *Rosa cinnamomea* was the most stable. Cut into sections the fruit dried more rapidly and retained a higher content of ascorbic acid. The optimal drying temp. was 100° for sections and 90° for whole fruit. Factors which affect the ascorbic acid content of the ultimate product are discussed.
B. S. Levine

BELOHOSKAYA, Mariya M.

"La distribution geographique des microsporidies [illegible] dans leurs ripartitions."

report submitted for 1st Intl Congr, Parasitology, Rome, 21-28 Sep 1964.

Dept of Zoology, Leningrad Univ, Leningrad, S-15.

AUTHOR: Belopukhov, A.K., Engineer

TITLE: The Filling of Molds and Calculation of Runner Systems for Die Casting (Zapolneniye form i raschët litnikovykh sistem pri lit'ye pod davleniyem.)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 7, pp 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since 1954, the Liteynaya laboratoriya MVTU imeni Baumana(Foundry Laboratory of MVTU imeni Bauman) have conducted experimental studies to determine correct technologic parameters of the die casting process, assuring sound castings free of air and shrinkage cavities. N N Rubtsov is directing the work. The article contains information on the techniques of experiments with the help of motion pictures, including the specially designed press-mold (Fig. 2) with glass side walls permitting lighting of the mold from two sides and eliminating the shadows which led to wrong conclusions in the first (German) study of the filling process [Ref. 6] The results of the studies permitted the following recommendations: 1) maximum pressure in pressure chamber (500 kg/cm^2 for zinc alloys and 2,000 kg/cm^2 for copper alloys); 2) injection speed from

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The Filling of Molds and Calculation of Runner Systems for Die Casting

5 to 25 m/sec, depending on the wall thickness of casting; 3) location of air vents. A calculation method for the dimensions of runner systems is suggested, with final formulae for the cross section area of the feeding head and for the pressing speed. A simple device for measuring the pressing speed and its constancy in the work process is recommended, consisting of a small motor with a rotating tip, tracing a record on a plate which moves together with the piston. This device is in use at the Izhevskiy Plant There are 2 diagrams, 4 sets of photos, 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 German

1. Die casting--Equipment 2. Die casting--Test results
3. Mathematics--Applications

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18(5) SOV/199-58-3-19/31

AUTHOR: Belopukhov, A.K.

TITLE: An Investigation of Mold Filling and the Calculation of Runner Systems for Pressure Casting

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Mashinostroyeniye i pribcrostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 132-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This report was delivered at the inter-vuz scientific-technological conference at MVTU imeni Baumana in January 1958. The calculation method presented by the author provides the possibility for designing gate runner systems and determining the basic technological conditions for pressure casting of non-ferrous metal alloys. The calculation method may also be used for pressure casting with the application of a vacuum In the foundry laboratory of MVTU imeni Baumana under the guidance of Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences N.N. Rubtsov, investigations are conducted since 1954 concerning the mold filling process under different pressure casting conditions. The author mentions theories of the admission of metals into the

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An Investigation of Mold Filling and the Calculation of Runner Systems for Pressure Casting

molds developed by L. Frommer in 1932 using the laws of hydraulics and by W. Brandt, according to which a metal flow leaving the feeder, expands to the mold walls and then continues its movement as a stream replacing the air in the mold. Figure 1 is a graphic representation of these opposing theories. Based on the contradicting assumptions of L. Frommer and W. Brandt, V.M. Plyatskiy developed a more modern theory of two types of metal admission. However it was found that the latter theory does not confirm the actual mold filling process. The application of high-speed motion picture photography for investigating the mold filling permitted fixing the flow process of the metal on the film. Figure 2 shows the experimental press mold with glass side walls. The working cavity of the mold is formed by six detachable inserts made of steel 3Kh2V8. Charging inserts 3 and 8 increased the thickness of the experimental casting from 2 to 16 mm changing also the shape. Inserts 2 and 7

An Investigation of Mold Filling and the Calculation of Runner Systems for Pressure Casting

form the feeder which may be changed from 0.5 to 2 mm. Inserts 4 and 9 provide vent openings. The experiments were performed on a 511 casting machine. Glass 13V was used, developed by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla (All Union Scientific Research Institute for Glass), sustaining metal temperatures of 600°C with a specific metal pressure on the mold of 1,000 kg/sq cm. The motion pictures were taken with a high-speed SKS-1 camera at a rate of 3,000 to 4,200 frames per second. The speed of the free metal stream and the time required for filling the mold were shown on the motion picture film, while the pressing speed and the alloy temperature were recorded on an oscillogram. Lead-antimony zinc and aluminum alloys were used for the investigations of castings of different configuration weighing between 50 and 500 g. The casting operations were performed at pressure ranges of 100 to 1,000 kg/sq cm with admission velocities of 5 to 60 m/sec. The me-

An Investigation of Mold Filling and the Calculation of Runner Systems for Pressure Casting

tion pictures showed that the expansion of the metal stream takes place only in the presence of an acceleration at the time of admission, whereby the stream is dispersed into individual drops. It is possible that such an expansion was photographed on motion picture film by Engineer Ya.I. Ostrovskiy. The dispersion of the stream occurs also when it moves along the mold walls because of friction, air inclusion and tearing off of single drops at high inlet velocities. At velocities below 8-10 m/sec a laminar motion of the metal stream is observed, providing good conditions for filling the mold. The investigation of a free stream showed that the Brandt theory of stream expansion to the mold walls does not correspond to the actual filling, and consequently the second type of admission does not take place during pressure casting. In Brandt's experiments the filling was fixed by closing electrical contacts which were touched by single stream components, but not by a

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compact metal flow. At low velocities, the molds are filled approximately in the manner described by Frommer. At high velocities (exceeding 40 m/dec) the metal stream is dispersed at the moment of impact into drops. After the impact the filling process depends on the fluidity, viscosity, surface tension and other properties of the liquid metal and does not depend on the magnitude of the specific pressure on the metal, since in a freely moving flow, the pressure will be equal to the pressure in the mold cavity. The energy of the static pressure on the metal in the compression chamber is transformed into kinetic energy of the flow. The author then discusses the filling of a rectangular mold, whereby zinc alloy TsAM-4-3 was used at a temperature of 450°C, and the filling of a box-type mold using aluminum alloy AL2. Concerning the technological process of pressure casting, the author recommends using high pressures beginning with 500 kg/sq cm, for zinc alloys, 2,000 kg/sq cm for

An Investigation of Mold Filling and the Calculation of Runner Systems for Pressure Casting

copper alloys and steel. The higher the temperature of the alloy to be cast, the more final pressure is required for obtaining an accurate configuration with increasing viscosity. Presently, new casting machines are being developed for high specific pressures. It is advisable using a velocity of 5 to 25 m/sec for filling the mold. Vent openings must be used at locations which depends on the shape of the mold. Finally, the author presents formulae for calculating the runner system and lists the required factors in three tables. There are 4 photographs, 2 diagrams, 3 tables and 4 references, 1 of which is German and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 6/6

BELOPUKHOV, A. K., Cand Tech Sci -- "Filling of the molds and calculation of the gate arrangements in die casting." Mos, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Mos Automech Inst) (KL, 8-61, 241)

LYMZIN, V.N.; LEYDER, A.G.; BELOPUKHOV, A.K.

Increasing the dimesion stability of polyamide separators for antifriction bearings. Plast.massy no.8:65-67 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Polyamides)

SOV/6106

PHASE I BOOK EXPOITATION

Belopukhov, A. K., L. I. Vinberg, A. A. Dudin, M. L. Zaslavskiy, and P. P. Moskvin

Lit'ye pod davleniyem (Die Casting). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 399 p. (Series: Inzhenernyye monografii po liteynomu proizvostvu) 8000 copies printed.

Reviewers: N. N. Belousov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A. V. Lakedemonskiy, Engineer; Resp. Ed.: L. I. Vinberg; Ed.: L. A. Osipova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V. D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Hot-Working of Metals: S. Ya. Golovin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific research workers in the foundry industry and may also be useful to students in schools of higher technical education.

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Die Casting

SOV/6106

COVERAGE: The book outlines the history of the development of the die casting process, its fundamentals, and the present state of its application. It also reviews the designs of machines, castings, and molds and the problems of automation, mechanization, and production organization. Theoretical principles which may be used for the development of the manufacturing process and for designs of new casting machines are presented. The book is based on advanced practices and achievements in the field of die casting. No personalities are mentioned. There are 117 references, 55 Soviet and 62 non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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BELOPUKHOV, A.K.; VINBERG, L.I.; DUDIN, A.A.; ZASLAVSKIY, M.L.; MOSKVIN, P.P.; LAKEDEMONSKIY, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; OSIPOVA, L.A., inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Pressure die casting] Lit'e pod davleniem [By] A.K.Belopukhov i dr. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 399 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Die casting)

BELOPUKHOV, A.K.

Improving the quality of body parts in die casting. Priborostroenie no.2:14-16 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L 38663-66 EWT(d)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) JD

ACC NR: AP6016031 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/011/0150/0156

AUTHOR: Belopukhov, A. K. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Zaslavskiy, M. L. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Theoretical calculation of the injection time in die casting reinforced parts

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1965, 150-156

TOPIC TAGS: die, pressure casting, metal casting, thermal conduction, heat balance

ABSTRACT: The authors present the theoretical basis for the calculation of injection time in die casting reinforced parts. Three cases of reinforcements are considered: 1. where the contact surface between the liquid metal and the core does not differ significantly from the contact surface of the liquid metal and the walls of the die and the thermal conductivity coefficient of the core is close to or near the thermal conductivity coefficient of the die; 2. where the core is surrounded by molten metal and the thermal conductivity of the core is equal to or less than the thermal conductivity of the die material; 3. where the thermal conductivity of the core material significantly exceeds the thermal conductivity of the die material. Differential equations for the thermal balance between molten metal, the core and the die have been

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worked out for each of these cases. Rules governing the variation of the thermal conductivity coefficients for various conditions of reinforcement have been worked out as a function of heat exchange intensity. Formulas are provided for engineering computation. Orig. art. had: 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 vmb

BELOPUKHOV, L. K.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Cinematographic studies on underground explosions." Novosibirsk, 1961. 11 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Siberian Division, Joint Academic Council for Physics-Mathematics and Technical Sciences); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 192)

BELOPUKHOV, L.K. (Moskva)

Motion-picture investigation of underground explosions.
PMTF no.4:51-54 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Explosions)

MURTAZAYEV, A.M.; BELOPUKHOV, Yu.

Electrochemical behavior of some steels in alkaline solutions and the effect of nitriding. Trudy SAGU no.134:75-83 '58.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Steel) (Overvoltage)

BELOPUKHOVA, Ye.B.

Ice content and temperature of the permanently frozen layers of the Khabardin ravine. Trudy Inst. merzl. AN SSSR 17:58-62 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Iireleekh Valley--Frozen ground)

BELOPUKHOVA, Ye. B.

Residual polygonal relief in the Yarudey Valley. Trudy Inst. merzl. AN SSSR 19:85-90 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Yarudey Valley--Landforms)
(Yarudey Valley--Frozen ground)

BELOPUKHOVA, Ye. B.

Perennial hydrolaccoliths in the Yarudey basin. Trudy Inst. merzl. AN SSSR 19:91-95 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Yarudey Valley—Frozen ground)

BELOPUKHOVA, Ye. B.

Characteristics of the formation of ice in the active layer of the Irelyakh Valley. Merzl. issl. no.1:60-76 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Irelyakh Valley--Frozen ground)

BELOZEROVA, [illegible]

Characteristics of the development of [illegible]-polygonal landform in the northern part of Western Siberia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.4:70-76 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Proizvodstvennyy [illegible]tel'skiy institut inzhenernykh izyskaniy v stroitel'stve (I[illegible]) Gosstroya SSSR.

SHTARKALEV, I.; ILIYEV, G. [Iliev, G.]; BELOPYTOV, B.; ATANASOV, D.

Massive medicinal prevention of hemorrhages during the placental period. Akush. i gin. 40 no.5:78-80 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.Shtarkalev) Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut [Vissh meditsinski institut, Sofiya, Bolgariya.

BELOPYTOW, Nikola, inz. [Belopitov, Nikola]

Reducing the contact noise in teleelectric installations by electrosparking contact treatment. Przegl elektrotechn 41 no.3: 99-101 Mr '65.

1. Director, Scientific Research Institute of Electronic Industry, Sofia.

BELORECHKI, A.

~~Surname (in caps); Given Names~~

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: Doctor

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Priroda, No 1, Jan/Feb 61, pp 13-16

Data: "Food Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400010-6

BELORESOV, A. P., Assistant Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Influence of Various Factors on the Finish of Machined Surface of Steel Upon Fine Boring of Holes." Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst, 19 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

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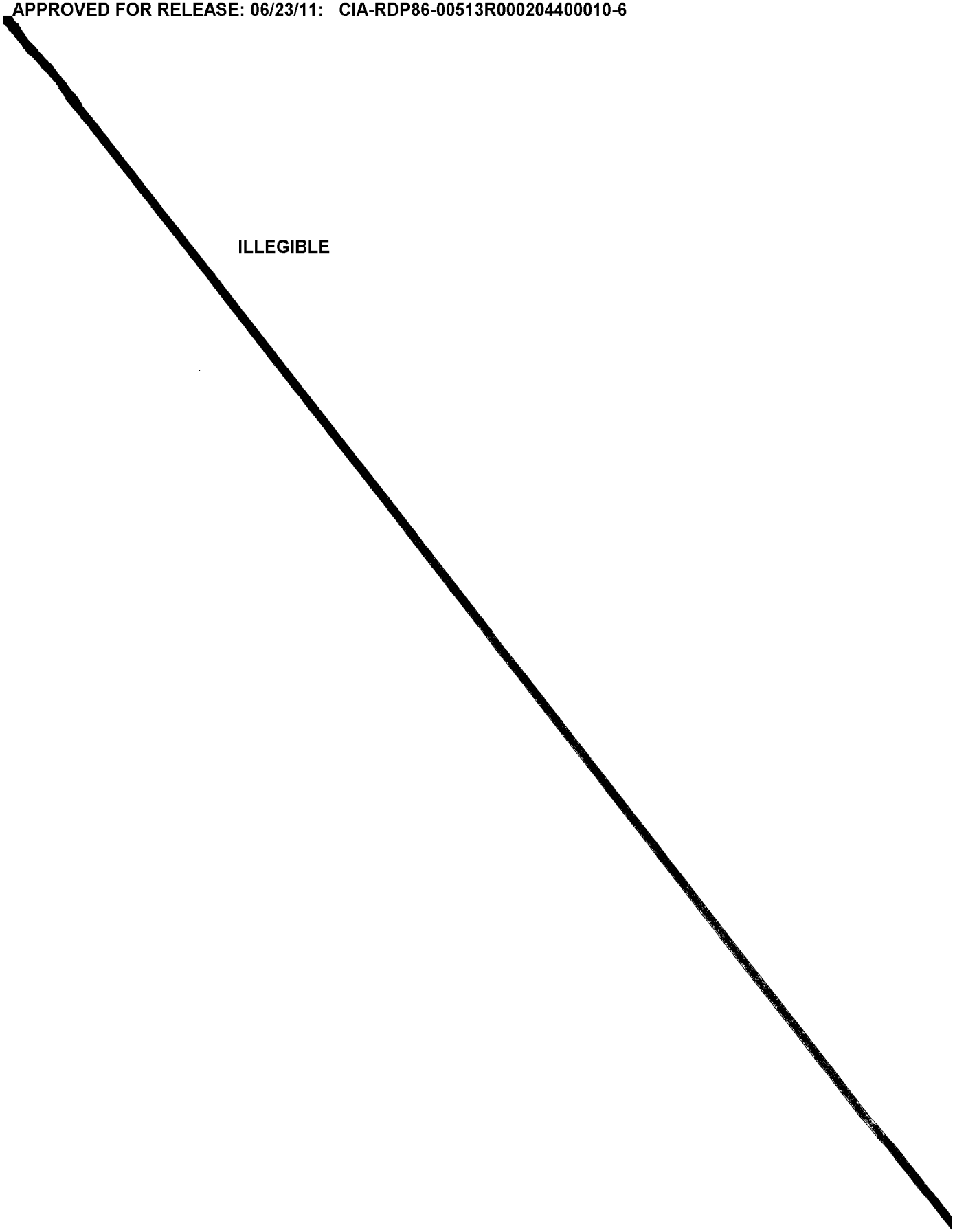

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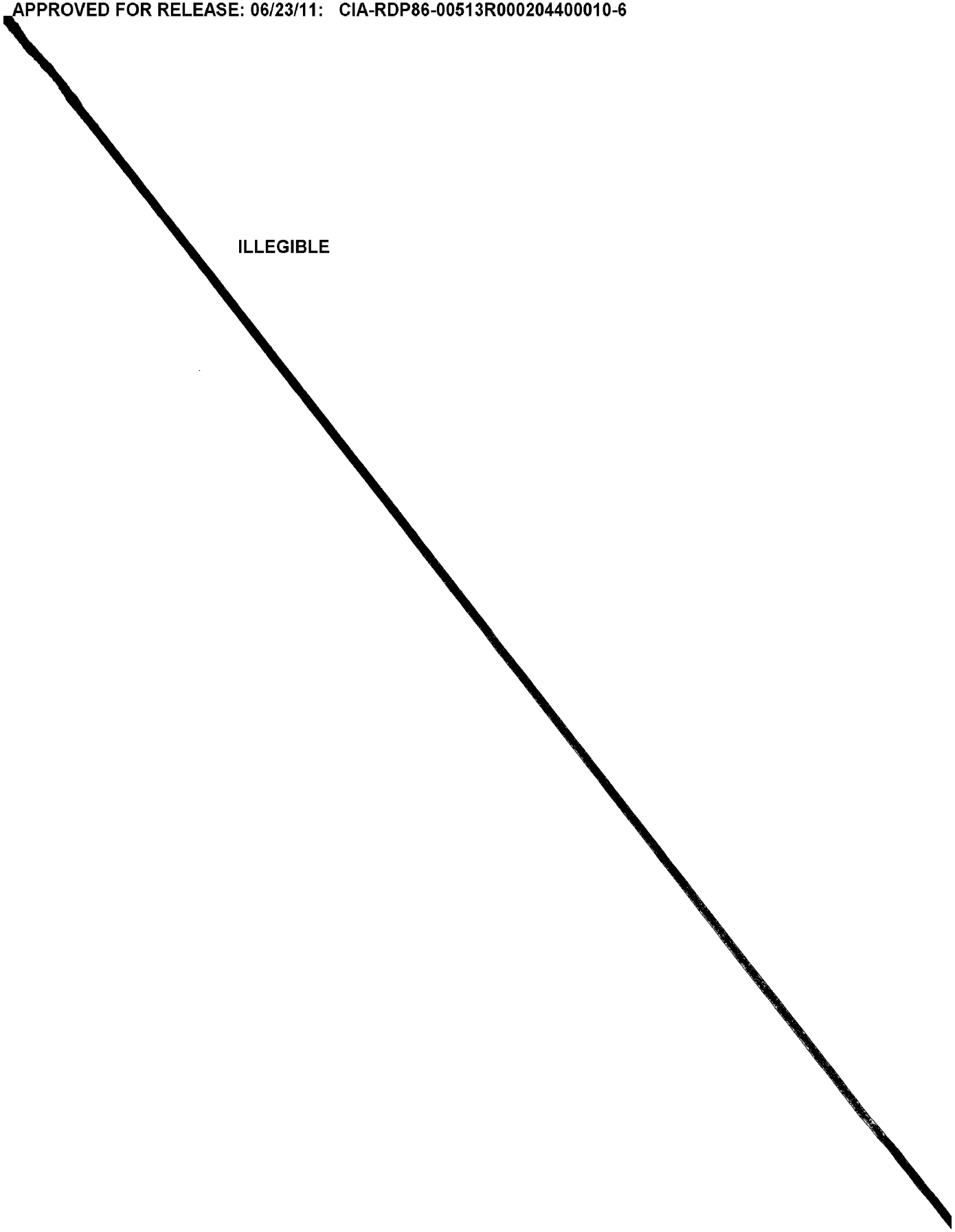

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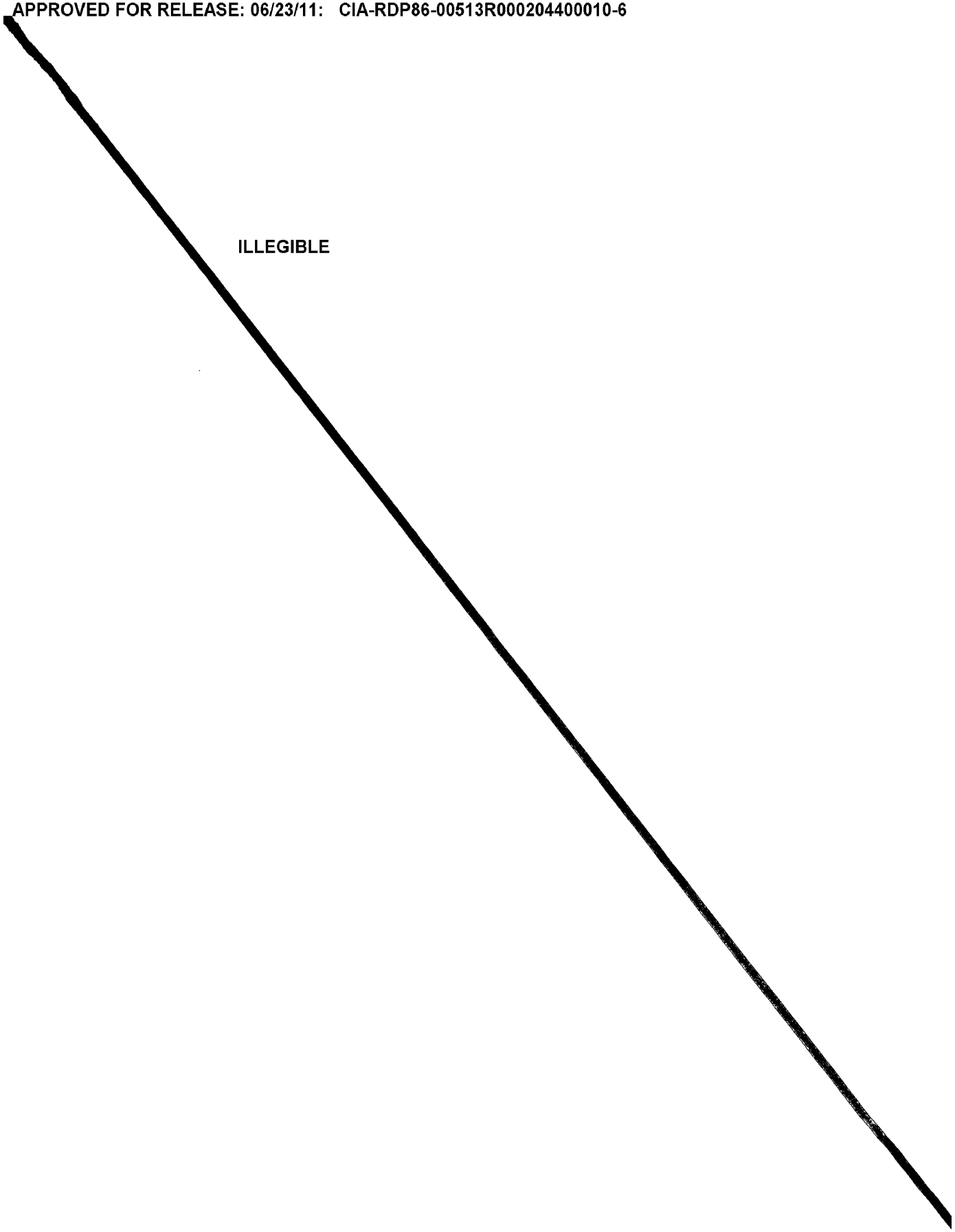

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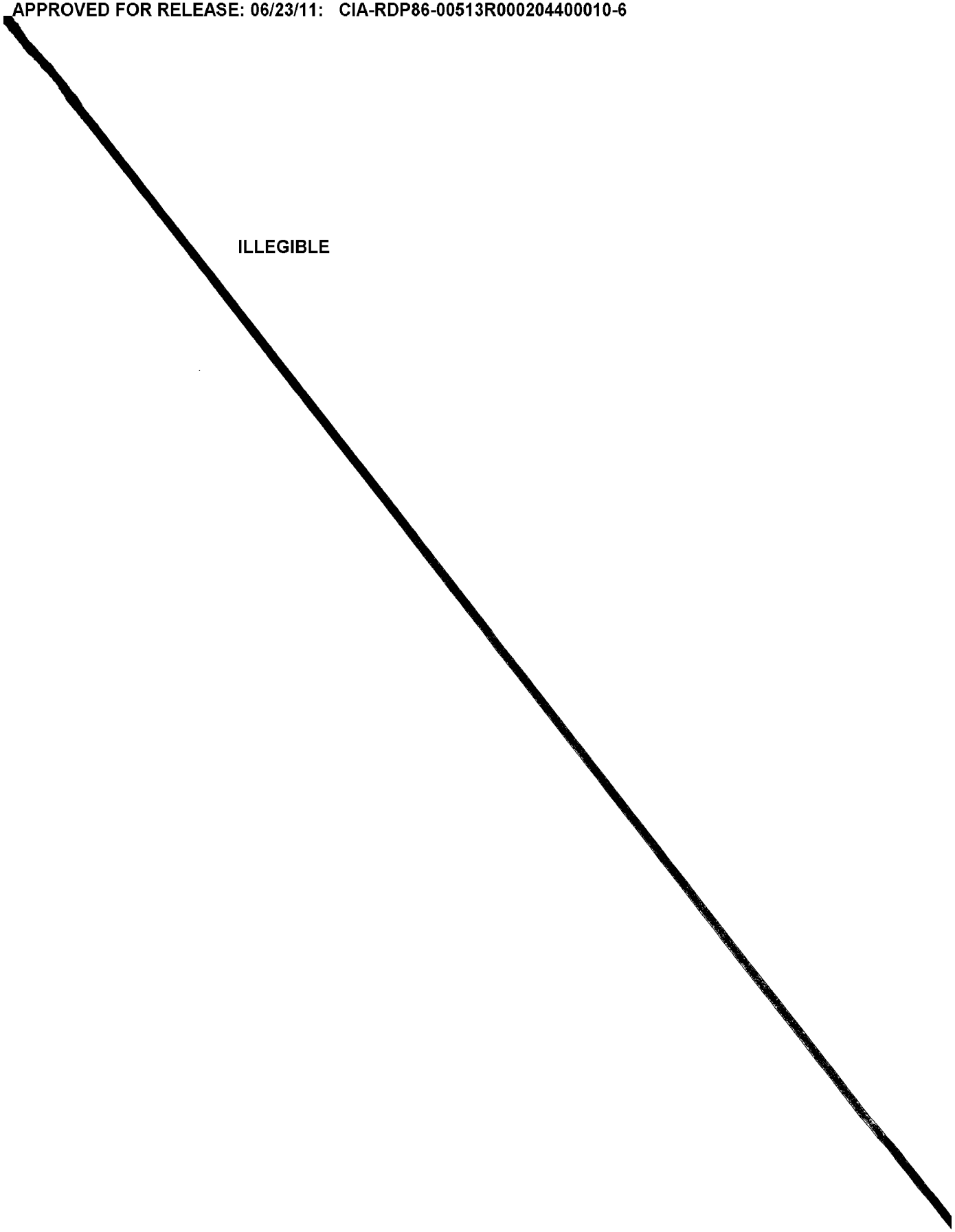

B[illegible]ROSSO[illegible], A.O.; MARB[illegible]ROV, [illegible].I.

Synthesis of [illegible]lphenols. Uch.zap. [illegible] 2:1[illegible]-32 [illegible].

(MIR[illegible])

(Phenols) (Alkylation)

S/081/60/000/013(I)/004/014
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 13(I), p. 193, # 51959

AUTHORS: Belorossova, A. G., Farberov, M. I.

TITLE: Synthesis of Alkyl-Cresoldisulfides - Agents of Rubber Reclaiming

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 3, pp. 77-82

TEXT: During the research of active destructive agents suitable for rubber reclaiming tri-butylcresoldisulfide was synthesized (in the form of a mixture of isomers)(I). To the mixture of cresols ("Trikresol")(boiling temperature 90 - 107°C/20 mm, d 1.034, m-cresol content 32.5%)(II) 5% H_2SO_4 (d 1.84) is added and isobutylene (III) is passed at 60°C. The reaction product is washed with water, boiled with a small quantity of 10% alkali, washed with water and dried. At a mole ratio II:III = 1:1, mono-tert-butylcresols are formed (27.8% mono-alkyl-derivatives of metacresol and 51.3% mono-alkyl-derivatives of o- and n-cresols are determined by vacuum distillation). At a ratio II:III = 1:2, a considerable amount of di-text-butylcresols is obtained. A quantity of 0.5 mole S_2Cl_2 is added at 80°C to the dried mono-alkylation reaction product (1 mole calculated

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S/081/60/000/013(I)/004/014
A006/A001

Synthesis of Alkyl-Cresoldisulfides - Agents of Rubber Reclaiming

for mono-alkyl derivatives). The solvent is eliminated in a vacuum. I is obtained in the form of thick, viscous, sticky resin. I is an active destructive agent for rubber made of natural caoutchouc.

V. Skorodumov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/081/61/000/014/030/036
B105/B202

AUTHORS: Belorossova A. G., Epshteyn V. G.

TITLE: Complex-phenol-based substances which accelerate the destruction of rubbers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1961, 663, abstract 14Ж347 (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1960, 5, 129-133)

TEXT: In order to explain the effect of complex phenols with tertiary C atom in the side chain on the destruction of rubbers the authors synthesized and identified aryl alkyl phenols (by alkylating phenol by means of styrene) and products of their condensation with acetaldehyde (I) and HCOH (II). In phenol alkylation the authors identified methyl phenyl-p-cresol (III) and 2,4-dimethyl-2,4-diphenyl xylenol (IV). 5 resins were identified in the condensation: resin no. 1: product of the condensation of isopropyl phenol with I, resin no. 2: III with I, resin no. 3: IV with I, resin no. 4: IV with II, resin no. 5: III with II. The authors determined the effect of the resins on the mastication of СКС-30 (SKS-30) (1 part by weight per 100 parts by weight of rubber) in the laboratory

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container at 130°C and a pressure of 3 atm. Mastication is accelerated by resins no. 1, no. 2, and IV, it is delayed by the resins with II. Resins no. 1, no. 2 and IV have tertiary C atoms which are connected with two phenol groups. The presence of such atoms in the action of O_2 may lead to the formation of hydrogen peroxides which accelerate the process of oxidizing destruction. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]